lever Heard of Far Eastern Pact Until After Armistice Was Signed.

SUPPLIES INFORMATION

secretary Says His Agreement With Ishii Is Without Binding Effect.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Secretary of Lansing appeared to greater ad y than he did previously. In condo not know" and "I cannot recall" sich characterized his first day's testier, the Secretary was able to fur-

until the future signatories of fight in the world war, made her ribution in blood and treasure and erais without ever having been inned until three months after the latice was signed that some of her letter in the war had held secret. sociates in the war had held secret and agreements with regard to the esition of the territorial rights and grity of another of the Powers en-

Mr. Lansing told the committee tha the British Empire, and former rican Government en rapport with y condition existing among the new a the agreements with Japan never

sked by an exhaustive discussion o ies arising out of the reject between the United States and ermany. He held that the non-existaption of anything approaching nor-trade relations, but to this several stors took very definite exceptions ed it was shown to the general satis was suggested certainly re-th the executive branch of the

esting and illuminating discus sen of the Monroe Doctrine was precipi-used by the Secretary's statement that Viscount Ishii had striven to use that hierastional principle as a parallel for the groposals of imperial Japan in re-prd to activities in China.

Lansing's Memory Refreshed.

Secretary Lansing plunged into the antung question the moment the hear-

of last Wednesday," said he, "in re-n to my knowledge as to the secret Sted among Japan and Great Britain, France and Italy, and, I believe, Rus-Es. In order to refresh the memory of

Mr. Lansing then read from the edge of these treaties until after the minied record of his first testimony the signing of the armisistic, is it not? Consider the control of the second of the control of

equiries and the apparent implication you would have made the so-called Lansing-ishii agreement just the same if we had of those agreements prior to the Lansing-ishii agreement, I can now were in existence? fate that my first knowledge of the actual agreement came the first part of February of 1919. Under date of Febmary 26, 1919, they were transmitted to the Department of State by the Ameri-tin peace commission and the Depart-ment has no record or any knowledge f the treaties prior to that time.

"On April 22, 1919, alleged copies of the agreements between Japan and reat Britain and Japan and France were published by the New York Times under a Paris date line. I have inquired of the Russian division and I have also inquired of D. C. Poole, consular officer of the Department of State, who has just returned from Russia and who was in Miscow up to the time that it was safe t Americans to remain there, and the usian Division and Mr. Puole both as-re me that these treaties never were slished in any form in Russia. "In regard to the statement that I haw of the British agreement before we

ent to Paris, let me say--"
Here Senator Johnson interrupted: Just what British agreement do you

ember and October, 1917, I did know Senator Johnson in the last phase of the discussion of secret pacts showed less an understanding as to the disposition of the German islands in the Patilian hours of the Interview in the Anglo-Japanese or Franco-Japanese treed the war, that Japan was to take its lands north of the Equator and Great Britain those that were south of the Furthermore, at my first interview in Johnson—Did either of these gentlements with our negotiations Visconic and the discussion of secret pacts showed that neither Arthur James Balfour of Great Britain nor former Premier Visitain, both of whom were in Washington ton in the discussion of secret pacts showed that neither Arthur James Balfour of Great Britain nor former Premier Visitain, both of whom were in Washington ton in the discussion of secret pacts showed that neither Arthur James Balfour of Great Britain nor former Premier Visitain, both of whom were in Washington ton in the spring of 1917, had disclosed the Anglo-Japanese or Franco-Japanese secret agreements under which Japan was to take a great Britain nor former Premier Visitain, both of whom were in Washington ton in the discussion of secret pacts showed that neither Arthur James Balfour of Great Britain nor former Premier Visitain, both of whom were in Washington ton in the discussion of secret pacts above that neither Arthur James Balfour of the discussion of secret pacts above that neither Arthur James Balfour of the discussion of secret pacts above that a pact of the discussion of secret pacts above that neither Arthur James Balfour of the discussion of secret pacts above that the discussion of secret pacts above that a pact of the discussion of secret pacts and the discussion of secret pacts and the discussion of the discussion of secret pacts and the discussion of the discussion of secret pa te stopped in London, that he saw Sir Edward Grey there and stated to him hat Japan intended to return Klaochau

U. S. Army Flier Makes 21/4 Miles a Minute

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.— More than two and a quar-More than two and a quar-ter miles a minute is the speed record made by Lieut. Lyman Paterson of the United States Army, flying from Washington to Langley Field.

The 160 miles distance was

covered in 70 minutes, according to an announcement by the Air Service to-night. It is pointed out that by maintaining this speed it would be possible to cross the Atlantic in considerably less than 24 hours.

of the British agreement was from Ishii? Lansing—From Sir Cecil Spring Rice, in October, 1916. That covered merely

prence to Shantung and the German consessions in China had not been made Lansing—No. Borah—When did you first learn of

had been taken—he was in London and that he stated to Sir Edward Grey that Japan intended to return Kiaochau to Cbina, but that the Islands would have to be retained and no Japanese Govern-ment could stand without obtaining them; that it was practically agreed that the line of division between the territory acquired by conquest in the Pacific Ocean should be the Equator so far as Great Britain and Japan were

concerned.

Borah—Is that the only statement Viscount Ishii made which would indicate to you any understanding between Japan and Great Britain with reference to the German possessions in China? Lansing—That did not indicate any.

Borah—Did he make any other state-ment indicating to you at all that Japan had any agreement with Great Britain in regard to the German possessions? Lansing—None at all. After that statement that it was the intention of Japan to return Kiaochau to China, the subject was never again mentioned dur-ing the conversation. Borah—You do know now, Mr. Secre-

tary, that at the time Visount Ishii made that statement to you Japan had a secret agreement with Great Britain and these other Powers?

And these other Powers?

Lansing—I do.

Borah—And that he either affirmatively or by his silence concealed it from the Secretary of State of this country?

Lansing—That is the truth. I do not know whether it was an intentional concealment or not. He did not tell me about it.

xcerpt from the debates in the House of Commons of March 4, 1918, as follows:
"Mr. k ng asked the Secretary for
Foreign Affairs whether there have been communicated to President Wilson copies of all treaties, whether secret or public, and memoranda of all other agreements defensive barriers and the consti- or undertakings to which this country tational or statutory laws would not be has become a party since August 4, 1914; and if not whether copies of all such documents will be handed to the Ameri-can Ambassador in London?"

can Ambassador in London?"

Balfour—The honorable member may rest assured that President Wilson is kept fully informed by the Allies.

Borah—You would understand from

that that these secret agreements had been made known to the President. Lansing—I should like very much to inte-pret the language of Mr. Balfour. Borah-It does not need much inter-retation, does it? When did this Gov ernment make known to China the exis ence of these secret agreements?

Lansing—I do not know as the Gov-ernment ever made them known to China occause China had delegates at Paris, and I assume she was more or less cog-

Borab-Notwithstanding the statement pers of the committee I would like of Ishii and the statement of Balfour, it State of the United States hi

(Cal.) and his own answers questions of these secret tioned the Secretary.

Then he said:

Brandesee—You said the other day, in connection with those n, in connection with those n, in connection with those would have made the so-called

Lansing-Yes. Brandegee — Involving the turning over of Shantung or the rights in Shantung to Japan?

Lansing—Yes.

Brandegee—Has the so-called Lansing-Ishii agreement any binding force or Brandegee—It is simply a declaration of your policy or the policy of this Gov-ernment as long as the President and the State Department want to continue

that policy, I suppose?

Lansing—Exactly, in the same way that the Root-Takahira agreement is.

Brandegee—Will you state again the date of the Lansing-Ishit agreement?

Lansing—November 7, 1917.

Dentes Publication in Russia.

Senator Moses (N. H.) questioned Mr Senator Moses (N. H.) questioned Mr. Lansing closely in regard to the numer-ous secret treaties of the Imperial Rus-sian Government made public by the Bolshevik leaders after the fall of Ke-Tast what British agreement do you refer to, if you please?"
Between Japan and Great Britain."
"Between Japan and Great Britain."
"And in your statement of the other treaties that you have just referred to the governing the agreements with Japan."
"Ital" said Mr. Lansing. "As to my knowledge at the time of the Lansing-labil agreement which was negotiated in Russia.

Steptember and October 1817 I did how."

Steptember and October 1817 I did how."

Senator Johnson in the last phase of

Senator Johnson in the last phase of

M. Furthermore, at my first interview in M. Furthermore, at my first interview

Lansing-Neither of them. Senator Pomerene (Ohlo) sought light

not true that China had been dissatis-fied with the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

Lansing—There was something of that sort, yes, in regard to the Lansing-Ishii agreement. I suggested to Vis-count Ishii that it would be well for the two governments to reaffirm the open door policy on the ground that reports were being spread as to the purpose of Japan to take advantage of the situation created by the war to extend her in-fluence over China—political influence. Ishli replied to me that he would like to consider that matter, but that of course he felt that Japan had a special interest in China and that that should be mentioned in any agreement that we had; and I replied to him, that we of course, recognized that Japan on account of her political in nature and that the danger of a statement of special interest was that it might be so construed and there-

ore I objected to making such a state ment.

At another interview we discussed the phrase "special interest," which the Japanese Government had been very insistent upon and which, with the explanation I have made, I was not very strongly opposed to, thinking that the reaffirmation of the open door policy was the most essential thing that we could have at this time; and we discussed the phrase which appeared in the draft note "special interest," and I told him then that if it meant "paramount interest" I could not discuss it further; but if he meant special interest based upon geographical position I would consider the insertion of it in the note. Then it was during that same interview that we mentioned "paramount interest," and he insertion of it in the note. Then it was during that same interview that we mentioned "paramount interest," and he made a reference to the Monroe Doctrine, or rather a suggestion that there should be a Monroe Doctrine for the Far East. I told him there seemed to be a misconception as to the underlying principle of the Monroe Doctrine; that it was not an assertion of primary or paramount interest by the United States in its relations to other American republics; that its purpose was to prevent foreign Powers from interfering with the separate rights of any nation in the separate rights of any nation in this hemisphere, and that the whole aim was to preserve to each republic the power of self-development. I said fur-ther that so far as aiding in this de-velopment the United States claimed no

pecial privileges over other countries.
Secretary Lansing, continuing, said hat this discussion with Count Ishii had been altogether oral, but that he had dictated a concise memoranda at its conclusion as a matter of record. He then continued:

"I told Viscount Ishii, that I felt that the same principle should be applied to China and that no special privileges, and certainly no paramount interest, in that country should be claimed by any for-eign Power. While the phrasing of the notes to be exchanged was further con-sidered, the meaning of "special inter-est" was not again discussed."

had referred to it as a national policy when Senator New demanded "You say it was announced as a national

Lansing-It had that effect, very de -But it was a national policy,

announced by this country for itself and

Senator Williams (Miss.) rallied to the Secretary's aid and defended the tacit admission that the Monroe Doc-trine was in danger of being superceded. The discussion wandered far from the Lansing-Ishii agreement until Chairman Lodge remarked: "I will say to the committee that I think the discussion of the Monroe Doctrine is hardly necessary at this point."

Borah—Mr. Secretary, I do not desire to ask anything about the Monroe

sire to ask anything about the Monroe Doctrine. We all understood what it was up to six months ago.

Lansing—I congratulate the Senator, because there seems to be a wide dif-ference of opinion as to what it means. He may be the only man who knows

"There have been no misunderstand-ings until lately," snapped Borah, and the incident ended. China's declaration of position offi-

cently in order to silence mischievous re ports effected an exchange of notes at Washington concerning their desires and intentions with regard to China. Copies of the said notes have been communi cated to the Chinese Government by the Chinese Minister at Pekin; and the Chinese Government, in order to avoid misunderstanding, hastens to make the following declaration so as to make known the views of the Government:

"The principle adopted by the Chinese Government toward the friendly nations has always been one of justice and equality, and consequently the rights enjoyed by the friendly nations derived from the treaties have been consistently respected and so even with the special relations between countries created by the fact of territorial contiguity it is only in so far as they have already been provided for in her existing treaties. Hereafter the Chinese Government wil still adhere to the principles hitherto adopted, and hereby it is again declared that the Chinese Government will not allow herself to be bound by any agree-ment entered into by other nations." "That last sentence undoubtedly has reference to the Ishii agreement," said Senator Borah.

Agrees With Views of China.

Senator Pomerene suggested that the hinese declaration, which suggested in its phrasing a protest, was a most nat-ural utterance for China to make in the

with the American interpretation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement? asked Sena-tor Hitchcock.

"Entirely, sir," replied Lansing.

Johnson—Was there a policy outlined for the American commissioners con cerning secret treaties at all?

Lansing-We did not consistely bound by secret treaties. understood Williams-But I further to have left the inference at any rate that where the provisions of a treaty were just and reasonable the United States would respect them?

United Ntates would respect them?

Lansing—Oh, yes.

Johnson—Do you know whether there is any tripartite agreement with respect to the Orient or the Far East between France, England and Japan?

France. England and Japan?

Lansing—I have never seen any. I have heard of such an agreement, but I do not know of its contents, only in that general way. Possibly it would help me to answer, and it would be of more value to you, if I should find out just what this has to do with the German treaty.

Johnson—It has this to do with the

Edward Grey there and stated to him that Japan intended to return Klaochau as to the concealments apparently practised on China, but that the islands would have to be retained, because no Government in Japan could stand if there was an agreement to return them to Germany. He said it was then practisely arranged that the Equator should he the line of division between the according territories of Japan and Great hitain so far as the conquered islands were concerned."

Information Received in Paris.

Information Received in Paris.

Information Received in Paris.

Borah—Mr. Secretary, as I understand you, the first knowledge you had the Epizish agreement was on what date? Lansing—It the early part of Pebrary, 1912.

Borah—And you received that information through what channels?

Lansing—Yes, I did.

Senator Pomerene (Ohlo) sought light as to the concealments apparently practitised on China in regard to the retarily practically agreement.

Pomerene—As this related to Chinese represent the state of the Lansing—It was a mere matter of the German treaty has within it a disposition of a part of China. It did not directly affect any rights of China. It did not directly affect any rights of China and other parts of China and other parts of China and other parts of the far East of course we ought to know it when we are dealing with this particular treaty. That is the theory example the comman treaty.

Lansing—I cannot tell you, except that the two governments agreed to the open door in China, did you not?

Lansing—Yes, I did.

Senator Brandegee, resuming the Shantung discussion, asked if it were willed to as to the contains I do not know.

Williams—What is the sould be of more value to you, if I should be treative to reduct the character.

Lansing—Neither of China in regard to the territories of China and extent to farmy the discussion of a mutual policy between Japan and the United States in regard to the care the contains of China. It did not directly affect any rights of China.

Borah—And you received it in Paris.

Bora

Johnson—I was inquiring about Asia Minor and China as well. Lansing—I do not know anything about any other agreements with regard to China. I do not believe there are any. Mr. Lansing said Americans were now trading with Germany to some extent but that trade relations could not be resumed officially until the peace treaty is

saw it stated that the Chamber of Deputies would not take up the discussion of the peace treaty until August 26.

Lansing—I heard that was so, sir.

That is all I know about it. I have seen

Resuming Trade With Germany

Fall-Then in the event that we sign this treaty nothing would prevent our entering into consular relations with Germany? Lansing—Why, we have got to negotiate a consular treaty with Germany

formed again, that through your office the statement was made that in the ab-sence of consular agents or Consuls of the United States in Germany Consuls of other countries in Germany would be asked temporarily to take care of the American business in order that trade

might go along?
Lansing—They have to a certain extent been asked to do so.
Johnson—Do you mean Consuls of
neutral countries?

Lansing—Of neutral countries, yes.
Fall—If the Congress to-day repealed
the provisions contained in the trading
with the enemy act, then there would no
longer be any penalties and the trading would be free, would it not?

Lansing-No.
Williams-Except still the penalty Lansing—The penalty of the seisure of coods coming from Germany. Fall—Then Congress could not repeal

hat at all?

that at all?

Lansing—I think that is a war power.
Fall—My impression was that the war power belonged to Congress.

Lansing—The war power, so far as military and naval establishments are concerned, rest very largely, I believe, with the President of the United States as commander in chief.

Mr. Lansing read to the committee the resolution on the League of Nations which he had suggested but which was not acted upon. It follows:

not acted upon. It follows: "Resolved, That the conference make the following declarations:
"That the preservation of international peace is the standing policy of civilizalions should be organized to prevent in

national wars; "That it is a fundamental principl of peace that all nations are equally en-titled to the undisturbed possession of their respective territories, to the full exercise of their respective sovereign-ties and to the use of the high seas as the common property.

ne common property of all peoples; and
"That it is the duty of all nations to
ngage by mutual covenant;
"I. To safeguard from invasion the sovereign rights of one another:
"Z. To submit to arbitration all justiciable disputes which fall of settlement by diplomatic arrangement;
"I To submit to investigation by the

League of Nations all non-justiciable disputes which fail of settlement by matic arrangements; To abide by an award of an arbitral tribunal and to respect a report of the League of Nations after investiga-

'That the nations should agree upon "1. A plan for reduction of armaments n land and sea; "2. A plan for the restriction of en-

forced military service and the govern-mental regulation and control of the manufacture and sale of munitions of "3. Full publicity of all treaties and international agreements;
"4. The equal application to all other nations of commercial and trade regulations and restrictions imposed by any

of new State pending complete inde pendence and sovereignty. "January 22, 1919."

China's declaration of position officially uttered subsequently to the Lansing-Ishii agreement was next read into the record by Senator Borah "The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan have re-IGNATIUS LINCOLN

Self - Confessed Spy Trapped in Brooklyn.

LONDON, Aug. 11.-Ignatius Tribich Lincoln, former member of Parliament, has been deported. He had been in prison here since 1916.

Ignatius Tribich Lincoln was formerly an Austrian subject but became a naturalized citizen of England. On August 4, 1915, he was arrested in Brooklyn on charge of forgery preferred by the ritish Consul in New York. At the time of his arrest Lincoln declared that he was a German spy and that England wanted to try him for that offence. Extradition of Lincoln on the forgery

charge was ordered by the United States District Court. Lincoln endeavored to obtain his liberty by means of a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied. On January 15, 1916, Lincoln escaped from the custody of a Deputy Marshal and remained at liberty for more than a month. He was finally deported on May 27, 1916.

Lincoln was tried for forgery in Lon-don and was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Early in the year his certificate of British naturalization was revoked by the British Government. A despatch from London under date of July 3 said that Lincoln would be de-ported to Hungary.

Chile Envoy to Visit Spain. Paris, Aug. 11.—Senator Heodor Yanez of Chile, who is in Europe with a Chilean commercial mission, will visit Spain by invitation of the Spanish Government before returning to Chile.



NAME

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Poindexter Shows Wherein He Has Departed From Constitutional Rights.

'ADMIRER OF BOLSHEVIKI'

President's Own Words Quoted. to Refute Denial by New York Newspaper.

Special Despate - to Tun Sun WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- More of Woodow Wilson's words rose up to mock him in the Senate to-day. Senator Poindexter (Wash.) in a speech dug up from official utterances by the President to show that Mr. Wilson at one time thought that the Bolshevik regime in Russia "challenged the admiration of the world." He also demonstrated that when the Brest-Lit-ovak peace conference was in progress, aiming at bringing the nations together under a "peace without victory" agree-ment, the President was in hearty sym-pathy with that course, and even told

The Washington Senator recalled for The Washington Senator recalled lower to the light of later events appeared strange and startling. His speech to-day was inspired by an editorial in a New York newspaper declaring that Mr. New York newspaper declaring that Mr. Poindexter owed an apology to the President for charging that Mr. Wilson had referred to the Lenine-Trotsky fiasco as worthy the world's admiration.

"Had I misquoted the President," Mr. Poindexter said, "I would willingly apologize. Being prepared to show that my quotation of him was from a public document containing an address of the President to Congress, the apology is unpecesment containing an address of the President to Congress, the apology is unnecessary. It is peculiar, however, that in an editorial preaching the desirability of accuracy, the Times should be incorrect in its two chief statements of fact. It says he never made such a statement, and it says I ascribed as my authority for it a Boushevik pamphlet. It was in error as

Boshevik pamphlet. It was in error as to both statements. "Naturally a devoted supporter of the President would resent the statement that he had said such a thing about the Bolahevik regime. But it is strange that such a supporter would not be familiar with his positions on public questions.

"The Kerensky Government of Russia "The Kerensky Government of Russia, which was loyal to Russia's allies, was overthrown on November 7, 1917, by the Bolsheviki, who seized power. On December 4, 1917, a month afterward, the President, in an address to Congress, used this language in referring to the then administration of Russia.

"While the Brest-Litovsk peace conference was in progress the President."

ference was in progress the President expressed his approval of its plan for a peace without victory for elther side. Let me read the evidence from his adident in an address said that the states-men on both sides in the war professed that they had no intention to crush their enemies, implying that they favored the enemies, implying that they favored the ideal of peace without victory, and indicating his own indorsement of that programme. Then later, in December, 1917, after we had been several months in the

war, he referred to this January ad-dress, saying: 'Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. Thus he reiterated after we were in the war his previous comment to the policy of peace without

Mr. Pointexter then proceeded to pre-sent a mass of documentary information, chiefly press despatches and news arti-cles, to show that the President's lean-ing toward the Bolsheviki had given great encouragement to that propaganda in this country. He produced a Bolshe-vik pamphlet on the first page of which was quoted with approval the President's speech declaring that this Russian regime challenged the admiration of man-kind. He declared that the President interfered in the Mooney case in California not to prevent the execution of an unfust verdict but to allay interni feeling and placate the Holsheviki, who

Then Mr. Poindexter launched into a general indictment of the President's formerly commander-in-chief of the Bol-course in office. The Senator first pointed out that the President's oath have been arrested by order of the Bolpointed out that the President's oath of office bound him to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and then made a long list of specific charges of failing to The Constitution of the United States, and then made a long Petrograd. list of specific charges of failing to live up to this. These actions of the President are contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. of the Constitution, Senator Poindexter

1. Entering into a compact with foreign nations whereby supervision of American trade in munitions of war shall be vested in a League of Nations.

2. The President has declared in favor of "the removal so far as possible of all economic barriers" and has signed an agreement seeking to bind the United States. "to make provision to secure and maintain freedom of transit. for the commerce of all member states" in the proposed league.

3. The President has negotiated a covenant whereby the status of the army and navy shall be fixed by proceedings under the league instead of by Congress and has agreed to terms whereby this league may coerce Amer-1. Entering into a compact with for

whereby this league may coerce Amer ica in case of its refusal to abide by this agreement.

4. The President has signed a conof union with other Powers

whereby every international dispute be

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tween the United States and a foreign Fower is transferred to the jurisdiction of the league from the jurisdiction of the United States and has agreed to ARCHDUKE PLEDGES means for having the proposed leagu-

means for having the proposed league enforce this.

5. The President is endeavoring to obligate the United States to protect the territorial interrity and political independence of all members of the proposed league where the purpose of the Constitution is declared to be "to promote the general welfare" of the people of this

6. The Constitution vests the conduc of foreign affairs in the bands of the President subject to laws of Congress and the power of the Senate, so the traditional foreign policy has been violated by Mr. Wilson entering into a compact with Japan for a transfer of a substan-tial part of China over the protest of America's ally, China. Senator Poin-dexter pointed out that this violation of the "territorial integrity" of China is in-

the "territorial integrity" of China is included in the same document in which it is agreed to "preserve the territorial integrity" of members of the league.

7. The President has endeavored to limit and restrict the constitutional power of Congress to raise armies, provide and maintain a navy, make rules for the Government land and naval forces, to declare war, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and to define and punish piracy.

attempting to secure an arrangement by which the United States shall be in a state of war with foreign nations without a declaration by Congress or assen by the people of the nation.

Foreigners United States Arbiters 9. The President has agreed that every dispute taken part in by the United States "likely to lead to rup

10. The President has attempted to se tinct powers of its own to which the United States shall be subject. 11. The President has neglected his duty and the interests of the United

preserving the independence and territorial integrity of practically the whole world, thus embroiling America in the quarrels of the whole globe.

12. The President had advocated the abandonment of seeking national advan-tage for this country, but that "a su-preme sacrifice should be made despite innocence of any realized that

ce of any national sin to merit teachings of Washington and the estab-lishment of principles of American for-eign policy against participation in the oremany politics of Europe.

15. By going to Paris as a delegate the President destroyed the independence of action of the other members of the

Trespass on State Rights. 16. The President has used his influ ence as Chief Executive to trespass upon the independent jurisdiction of the States of Utah and California by attempting interference with the courts of justice

Thrace, Flume and Shantung has atforeign controversies in which the United States has but a remote concern, and thus has succeeded in antagonizing and affronting America's allies in the 18. By general phrases of vague

meaning such as "the democratisation of industry" without definition or application the President has arous the world in chaos.
"Quoting from his propaganda" the Senator concluded "the communists de-mand under threat of revolution that the railroads be given at public expens into the possession and management of the operatives and employees. It is as though the President has received the world as a territory and proceeded to take it apart in order to reconstruct it on a new plan. Now with its pieces scattered around him he finds that he has no new way and that he cannot put it back together again in the old way He has declared the end of the old or

der and substitutes for it the new dis-

REDS ARREST GEN. VATATIS. Former Commander in Chief Ac-

cused of Counter Plot. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11 .- Gen. Vatatis

ORDER IN HUNGARY Continued from First Page.

night before last and a new transition Ministry was constituted.

In my quality of dictator and as the transition Ministry requested, I assumed power and accredited a gov-

The population of the capital learned with the greatest enthusiasm of the fall of the Bolshevist regime, as, I am persuaded, will the populaas, I am persuaded, will the popula-tion of the entire country.

Our first object is preparation for convocation at the earliest possible moment of the National Assembly, so the latter may pronounce on the question of what form of state shall be established on a constitutional

Until then our programme will consist of stamping out Bolshevism implanted by the actions of the Ter-rorists, fulfillment of the armistice terms, restoration of normal conditions of security, resumption of pro-ductive work in the country and preparations for the peace negotia-tions.

For all these reasons we seek the closest contact with the Allies and so-licit your kind support and recogni-tion of our Government in the inter-est of the success of our efforts.

HUNGARIAN PEASANTS LYNCH RED GUARDS

President of Workmen's Council Issues Warning.

VIBNNA, Aug. 10 (delayed) .- Only a remain in office," said Jacob Weltner president of the Industrial Workmen's

Council of Budapest, to-day.

"The Hungarian Workmen's Federation must be reckoned with now and for all time. When the war was two years old it had a membership of \$5,000. It now has 700,000, and the members wants no king."

Hundreds of Red guards are fleeing daily from Hungary into Austria, where they are being interned. Hungarian passants are reported to be continuing.

peasants are reported to be continuing to lynch Red guards and also Jewish and other Soviet officials of Budapest

The Socialists, according to advices from Budapest, have decided not to enter the present Government, but to join the KAROLYI MINISTER TO PRAGUE.

Will Represent Hungary There, State Department Hears. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- Count Michael Karolyl, former Premier of Hungary who escaped from his country in a rowboat after the signing of the armistice and later was imprisoned in Czecho-Siovakia, has been appointed Minister from Hungary at Prague, according to

from Hungary at Prague, according to a report received at the State Depart-ment to-day from Prague, based upon press reports there.

The Prague press also reports that Dr. Milan Hodsea, former Minister of the Interior, has been appointed special commissioner of the Czecho-Slovaklan republic to Hungary.

PEACE TERMS SCARE AUSTRIA.

Renner Hopes South Tyrol Will Not Be Lost. VIENNA, via Basie, Aug. 10 .- Dr. Karl Renner, the German-Austrian Chancellor and head of the Austrian peace delegation, expressed to the Foreign Office staff to-day his hope that the peace terms may be somewhat softened with reference to southern Tyrol, he said, he could not believe

financial terms of the treaty, he declared they were of a nature which would plunge Austria into catastrophe.

Rumanians Extend Occupation to West to Suppress Reds.

ONDON, Aug. 11 .- The Entente blockade of Hungary was raised to-day, ac-cerding to a Vienna despatch to the Ex-change Telegraph Company.

The telegram added that the Rumani-provision for civilian employees to take ans are extending their area of occupa-tion to West Hungary, alleging the ne-

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RUSSIANS CAPTURE 8.000 BOLSHEVISTS

Occupation of Minsk by Poles Reported.

By the Associated Press. London, Aug. 11 .- A Russian Governnent official statement on operations in the region of Minsk received here Wireless says:

Our army on the eastern front took 8,000 prisoners in July. Sixteen members of the Tomsk committee of the Bolshevik party have been ar-rested and shot.

Polish forces entered Minsk, capital of Polish forces entered Minsk, capital of the Russian province of the same name, last Friday after a fortnight of heavy fighting, according to an official state-ment issued by the War Office to-night. The Bolsheviki, despite strong counter attacks, were unable to arrest the Polish converging movement on the city from Lida on the west and Vileika on the

north. The Pollsh offensive north of the Pinsk marsh belt is also progressing favorably, the statement adds.

Only about fifty miles of the Black ea coast remains in the hands of the Solsheviki, the volunteer army having advanced south and West of Kharkov and occupied Ochakov, forty-one miles east northeast of Odessa, according to a War Office official statement to-night "On the Astrakhan front the volun-teers are advancing and regaining the ground lost a few weeks ago." the statement continues. "A thousand enemy deserters have joined the volunteers. "On the Volga front the Urbach-Astrakhan Raliroad has been torn up.

hands of the volunteers, but Bolshevil attacks have been successfu ear Kloan."

A Russian Government wireless despatch received here this evening says: "In the direction of Petrovak (north-west of Saratov) our troops, under enemy pressure, have retired six miles. In the direction of Sinyayka our troops have retired sixteen miles to a new posi-

the defences destroyed and many priso

Baggi, Aug. 11.—A Polish army has left Minsk to undertake a new offensive against the Bolsheviki, according to a wireless despatch from Warsaw. The troops are said to be well trained and supported strongly by artillery. A delegation from the former Russian province of Volhynia, another despatch from Warsaw says, has expressed to the allied Ministers in the Polish capital the desire of their country to be a part of

U. S. PEACE MISSION STAFF SHRINKS FAST

Demobilizing Order Takes Away All Army Members. By a Staff Correspondent of THE SC

Coppright, 1919, air rights reserved. PARIS, Aug. 11 .- The American peace mission is about to be turther demobil ized because all the army members at subsidiary missions throughout Europe must be home by September 20 they enter the Regular Army, hundred officers and men are em

at the Crillion alone, and this force will



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